

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 5930.

號十二月七日二十八年一千八百一十七年

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

日六月初六年壬午

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL:

LONDON.—F. A. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, F. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, Gordon & GOUGH, Ludgate Circus E.C., BATES HENDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C., SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & FRANCE, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOUGH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLOR & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZENS & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—MUNOZO, MESTA A. DE MELLO & CO., SWATOW, CAMPBELL & CO., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., FOOCHOW, HERDE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
6 " 4 1/2 "
12 " 5 1/2 "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....\$2,100,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W.M. REINERS, Esq.
H. HOPFUS, Esq. M. E. SASSON, Esq.
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, C. VINCENT SMITH,
A. P. MCLEWEN, Esq. Esq.
A. MOYER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
P. D. GARDON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai,...EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 per cent. "
12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOSTON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LIVERPOOL, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
MANCHESTER, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA,
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,
Agent, Hongkong.
Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm ceased on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & CO.
Shanghai, 1st May, 1882.

INTIMATION.

M. FREDERICK ROBERTS
ROGERS was Admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 10th of June last.

ROSE & CO.
Hongkong, July 12, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 22nd July, 1882, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

(Under Bill of Sale),

THE STOCK IN TRADE, &c., of MR. NOOR MAHOMED KHANIMA,

comprising—

CLOTH, CASHMERE, FLANNELS, MIRRINS, WOOL, SHAWLS, LADIES' DRESSING STAFF, UNDERWEAR, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, SCARVES, TOWELS, MOSQUITO NETS, NAPKINS, QUILLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, PERFUMES, BOOTS, and SHOES, TOYS and STATIONERY, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 17, 1882.

jy22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following PROPERTIES will be SOLD on the Premises respectively by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd July, 1882, at 3 p.m.,
By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE—

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND

REGISTERED IN THE LAND OFFICE AS INLAND LOT No. 281, measuring on the North side 115 feet, on the East, South and West sides 180 feet, containing in the whole 5,350 square feet. Yearly Crown rent, \$50.

Also,

The Two HOUSES Nos. 20 and 21 in LAN-KU-FONG and Registerd in the Land Office as SECTIONS D and E of IN-LAND LOT No. 51; the above Houses will be Sold in Two Lots.

For Price and Particulars, apply to LEONG LUEN PO;

or to J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 19, 1882.

jy22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDERT instructions received from the MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 24th of July, 1882, at 3 p.m., at the Premises. The following

VALUABLE PROPERTY

Namely:

Lot 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 191c, together with the HOUSE No. 275, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, and No. 122, JERVIS STREET, thereon.

Lot 2.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 516. Together with the SEVEN HOUSES, Nos. 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152 and 154, in QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, thereon.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer;

or to BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, July 19, 1882.

jy24

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following PROPERTIES will be SOLD by the Undersigned by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th July, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Promises.—

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)

1st Lot.—ONE HOUSE in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 147b, Registered as the REMAINING PORTION of SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 63.

2nd Lot.—ONE HOUSE in BONHAM STRAND, No. 117, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 161.

3rd Lot.—ONE HOUSE in QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1, of SECTION A of IN-LAND LOT 366.

4th Lot.—ONE HOUSE in WEST STREET, Tai-ping-shan, No. 41, Registered as IN-LAND LOT 223, (Section.)

5th Lot.—ONE HOUSE in NEW WEST STREET, Tai-ping-shan, No. 53, Lot. 224, (Section.)

6th Lot.—THREE HOUSES in SQUARE STREET, Tai-ping-shan, Nos. 55, 60 & 62, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 19, 1882.

jy25

FOR SALE.

B. & E. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE,
CARTE BLANCHE, Pintas.....\$18 per 2 dozen Cases.
1 Pintas.....\$19 per 4 dozen "

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, June 23, 1882.

FOR SALE.

J.ULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts.....\$1 per 1 doz. Cases.
Pintas.....\$18 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1882.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE Received for their NEW FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, A FULL STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN, &c., comprising—

COTTON and LINEN SHEETING.

PILLOW LINEN.

TABLE CLOTHS and DAMASK.

TABLE COVERS.

COTTON and UNION TICKING.

BED QUILTS.

NAPKINS.

TOILET COVERS.

GLASS CLOTH.

TOWELS AND TOWELLING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

&c., &c., &c.

ESTIMATES GIVEN, for FURNITURE,
BED and TABLE LINEN,

CURTAINS and WINDOW HANGINGS.

CARPETS,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

ELECTRO WARE

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, July 18, 1882.

jy22

For Sale.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held

at the HONGKONG HOTEL on FRIDAY,

the 28th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon,

for the purpose of receiving a Report of

the Directors, together with a Statement of

Accounts and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

jy23

For Sale.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX
A BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

**DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,**
150° test.

**SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.**

**FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.**

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."
CALIFORNIA
RAKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUTTS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

**Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.**

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
Benevol. CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
EGG and Condensed MILK.
PEACEFUL and APPLE BUTTER.
PICKLED TONGUE.
Family FIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKIEEL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.
Assorted canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Carried OYSTERS.
Lunch TONGUE.
McCart's Sugar LEMONADE.
Chin CHOWDER.
Smoked SALMON.
Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:
TEYSSENEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
COCCOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LIEBIG's & ERF's COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.
BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.
DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES—
HERIGIER'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.

VERVE CLIOQUOT PONSARDIN.
JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.
CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

1861 GRAVES, "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACCOONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCOONE'S OLD INVADED PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BROUGUET & CO.'s BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHAPTRUICE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA BAKER'S and ORANGE
BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BRASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU, @ 25 cents p. lb.

LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

IRE-PROOF
BOXES, at

Mails.

To-day's Advertisements.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
& TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KEDIVE, Captain TOMAN, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on
FRIDAY, the 21st July, at Daylight.

Cargo will be received on board until
Noon on the day previous.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until Noon on the day previous.

For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to
the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1862. iy21

FOR SHANGHAI
The Steamship
"Hongkong,"
Capt. J. B. Faxon, will be
despatched for the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 21st Instant, at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1862. iy21

FOR MANILA
The Steamship
"Diamante,"
Captain Cullen, will be
despatched for the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 21st Instant, at
5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1862. iy21

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI
The Steamship
"Fokien,"
Captain Abbott, will be
despatched for the above
Port on SATURDAY, the 22nd Inst., at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1862. iy21

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet Coptic, will
be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., with
Mail for JAPAN, San
Francisco, the United States, Canada,
Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be
closed as follows:—

11.15 A.M. Registry ceases.

11.30 A.M. Post-Office closes, but Cor-
respondence may be posted on board
the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents
extra Postage, until the time of depart-
ure.

Hongkong, July 20, 1862. iy21

WANTED.—A RE ENGAGEMENT in
an Office or Store, by an experienced
SALES, BOOK-KEEPER and CORRESPOND-
ENT. First-class References.

Address "A. W.",
Office of China Mail.

Hongkong, July 20, 1862. iy21

WANTED.—An ENGLISH ASSISTANT
W for one of the Treaty Ports.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN with some know-
ledge of GENERAL EXPORT BUSINESS pre-
ferred.

Apply by Letter stating previous occupa-
tion and references to "G. M.", care of
the OFFICE of this Paper.

Hongkong, July 20, 1862. iy21

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE,
VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKO-
HAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 19, Diamante, British steamer, 514,
R. F. Cullen, Amoy July 18, General.—
RUSSELL & Co.

July 20, Norden, Danish steamer, 778, J.
Rasmussen Penning and Singapore July 18,
General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostock at
Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground
Floor of Messrs RUSSELL & Co.

H. J. TRIPP,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 11, 1862. iy21

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Officers will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALEXA, British barque, Capt. G. Rob-
b.—D. M. Hutchison.

ANCHOS, British barque, Captain Ed. R.
Halliday.—Borneo Company, Limited.

COMET, German ship, Capt. D. Siegner.—
Captain.

EMBLEM, British ship, Capt. W. Roberts.—
P. & O. S. N. Co.

FEI LUNG, British steamer, Capt. W. N.
Allison.—D. MUSS & Co.

GULF OF PANAMA, British steamer, Capt.
R. THOMSON.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

S. R. BRANCE, American barque, Captain
A. D. Barnard.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 20, Carisbrooke, British steamer, 960,
H. Wharton, Swatow July 19, General.—
BUN HSU CHAN.

JULY 20, Gulf of Panama, British steamer,
1813, Thomson, Nagasaki July 14, Coal.—
C. M. L. & Co.

JULY 20, Minou, German barque, 457,
T. Dau, Chefoo July 2, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 20, Wm. Mackinnon, for Amoy.

20, Aravon Appear, for Singapore,
Penang, and Calcutta.

CLEARED.

Furness Abbey, for Iloilo.

Saltex, for Holwoy, &c.

Diamante, for Manila.

Hermes, for Chefoo.

Lido, for Swatow and Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Diamante, from Amoy, Captain and
Master Farrow, and 90 Chinese deck.

Per Norden, from Penang and Singapore,
38 Chinese.

Per Fokien, from Taiwanfu, &c., 60 Chi-
nese.

Per Hermes, from Saigon, 180 Chinese.

Per Carisbrooke, from Swatow, 580 Chi-
nese.

DEPARTED.

Per Kedive, for Yokohama : for Lon-
don, Mr. Moir.—From Hongkong : for Ply-
mouth, W. Torlesse, R.N., Moses
Benjamin E. Blomkroen and August Jo-
nny ; for London, Mr. J. A. Bridgeman, Mr
and Mrs. Geo. Holmes ; for Singapore,
Messrs E. Zeeler and R. Mallory.

Per Alexa, for Foochow, 1 European.

Per Saltex, for Holwoy, 12 Chinese.

Per Diamante, for Manila, 2 Europeans,
and 100 Chinese.

Per Odia, for Holwoy, 30 Chinese.

Per Lido, for Swatow and Bangkok, 20
Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Diamante reports:

Moderate and fine from port.

The British steamer Fokien reports:

Fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Gulf of Panama re-
ports: Moderate weather with wind from

THE CHINA MAIL

No. 5030.—JULY 20, 1882.]

that of punishing Mr. Bandmann. Had this been so?

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that press privileges had never been withdrawn, that they were continued up to the last performance.

His Lordship said he was merely touching on Mr. Francis' case.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said it was in Mr. Ogden's evidence that Mr. Bandmann was going to summon him for the amount due.

His Lordship said he was so, but he was only dealing with what Mr. Francis had asserted.

He was not laying it down as a fact. If, as Mr. Fraser-Smith indignantly denied, the press privileges were never withdrawn, and the attack was due to the withdrawal of the advertisement, it was very improper of Mr. Fraser-Smith. It would be in effect an endeavour to extort blackmail—unless you give me advertisements—I will run down your performances." It was that so, it could only be characterised as laying blackmail. His Lordship thought they would come to the conclusion that if Mr. Fraser-Smith was annoyed at Mr. Bandmann it was not by the withdrawal of press privileges. If they found that it was out of no feeling or desire for revenge that Mr. Fraser-Smith inserted that article in the *Telegraph* they might come to the conclusion that it was a fair commentary, otherwise any privilege he had would be withdrawn, and it would be done maliciously in the sense in which it had been laid down—in the sense to injure Mr. Bandmann, and not for the public benefit. They had heard the evidence of Mr. Bandmann with reference to the letter of "Old Stager," a letter which had been alluded to both by the counsel for the prosecution and Mr. Fraser-Smith. That letter excited a considerable amount of feeling in the troupe. Mr. Fraser-Smith alleged that Mr. Bandmann was dissatisfied with the criticism on "Hamlet"; while Mr. Bandmann said he was annoyed at the letter which appeared in the paper, and which reflected unmercifully on the other members of the Company. His Lordship read the letter. Mr. Fraser-Smith had seen Mr. Bandmann the morning, and told him that such a letter had come in. Mr. Bandmann being annoyed at the letter, said he would withdraw press privileges. Whether that came to the notice of Mr. Fraser-Smith or not they had laid it that he went almost immediately and inquired for a copy of the broadsheet. There was an observation by the counsel for the prosecution that up to this time this article appeared. Mr. Fraser-Smith and Mr. Bandmann were in the best of terms. Mr. Smith had met Mr. Bandmann at Kelly and Walsh's, had been introduced to him, and they had conversed together. Up to that time Mr. Smith was certainly aware that "Tragedy Power" was in his possession, and up to then he had not thought it necessary to publish it. Was there any connection between the disagreement and the insertion of "Tragedy Power"? If they thought there was and they thought that he inserted that article to annoy Mr. Bandmann, then any question as to privilege would be taken away, and it would then be a malicious publication. On the other hand they considered there was no such connection, that inferences were intended to be made to the celebrated Rousby-Bandmann case, that no allusions were intended to be made, as had been alleged, to Mr. Bandmann striking women and children—the torn woman-beater appeared in a subsequent article—they had to consider whether under the circumstances it was fair criticism, and that it was fairly published. If that were so, then they would find Mr. Bandmann told him that he would serve his master the same way, or words to that effect, and that Mr. Fraser-Smith was the greatest blackguard in the world. Mr. Bandmann admitted that from the state of his feelings and from the excitement he has at the time, he gave the young man a moral kick and said that he would do the same to his master, and that his master was the biggest scoundrel in Hongkong. This was also deserved to be taken away, and it would be justified in its German dialect, that there were reflections cast upon him with regard to his beating of women and children, and that such reflections should not be cast, they would find Mr. Smith guilty of maliciously publishing a libel. Supposing they should be of opinion that it was intended that people who saw the article should inquire why Mr. Bandmann had spoken to Ophelia in such a manner, and that it was intended to cause people to inquire into it, and thus get it circulated that Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of assaulting women—if they were satisfied of that then Mr. Fraser-Smith could not excuse himself on the ground of the manner of silence.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said there was no reference to Mrs. Rousby; the reference was to Ophelia.

His Lordship said it did refer to Ophelia in words, but the jury were quite justified in considering whether the meaning was something else.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that they had in it on Mr. Bandmann's evidence that the play being rehearsed was "Madeline Mo-

mentum. It had never been held that over the critiques and found that though perhaps they did not exhibit so much research as the first one, still praise and blame were equally measured out to Mr. Bandmann. Mr. Fraser-Smith had never denied that Mr. Bandmann was to some extent a distinguished tragedian, and he had done the justice to say so in his paper. No complaint was made by the critics, but at the same time Mr. Fraser-Smith had his own antagonist as a critic to maintain, and in case of his criticism of public men going with the man it would have affected his critics. One great reason why, with regard to public characters, public actors, the law allowed newspaper writers or public writers of any description to express fully their views, is that it was beneficial as they were not expressed maliciously. If they found that it was fair comment on the biography in *Man of the Time*, then it would be privileged, although not strictly speaking so. If it was not a fair and temperate criticism, and that the broken English and references to sour crust and things of that sort, held Mr. Bandmann up to contempt, then they would call it not privileged, and Mr. Smith guilty of publishing a malicious libel. With regard to the second count, it was a much more serious one; it charged Mr. Bandmann with conduct which it was believed would place him in such a position that he would be shamed by his friends and make it impossible for him, hereafter, to get any decent female to enter his employment. The charges were grave and serious, and it was for them to say under what circumstances they were made. The evidence with regard to it was that Mr. Bandmann had, as he stated, withdrawn the usual privileges from Mr. Fraser-Smith, and it was in evidence that Mr. Bandmann had said he was going to take him before the Magistrates for making use of these privileges after they had been withdrawn; and then Mr. Ogden had him that the "Tragedy Power" article had been inserted in the *Hongkong Telegraph* by Mr. Fraser-Smith. Of course Mr. Bandmann knew very well to what it referred, as he had said it had been following him all over the world—Mr. Fraser-Smith was not responsible for that—and as he believed it referred to the case in which Mrs. Rousby was concerned it made him very nervous, so much so that he was almost unable to take his part. It was for the jury to say whether or not they considered that it would have had the effect of Mr. Bandmann he said it had, that they would have affected any ordinary person in that manner. To have any article of that sort, even though it contained no allusions to Mrs. Rousby's case, following him about the world was, to say the least, not pleasant. It was not pleasant to have an article calling you trumpet-blower (that was to say that one sounded his own trump) and stating that one was a German Jew, referring to sour crust, sausages and expressions of that sort; it was for them to say whether they were libellous or not. Well, Mr. Bandmann received intimation that this article had been published, and on coming of the stage he sees a young Portuguese and he goes to the young man and asks him what he wants. This young man replies that he is a reporter of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and Mr. Bandmann, remembering that press privileges had been altogether withdrawn from the *Hongkong Telegraph*, takes this young man by the arm, leads him to the stairs and pushes him down—the push was not severe as the young man had admitted—and then Mr. Bandmann told him that he would serve his master the same way, or words to that effect, and that Mr. Fraser-Smith was the greatest blackguard in the world. Mr. Bandmann admitted that from the state of his feelings and from the excitement he has at the time, he gave the young man a moral kick and said that he would do the same to his master, and that his master was the biggest scoundrel in Hongkong. This was also deserved to be taken away, and it would be justified in its German dialect, that there were reflections cast upon him with regard to his beating of women and children, and that such reflections should not be cast, they would find Mr. Smith guilty of maliciously publishing a libel. Supposing they should be of opinion that it was intended that people who saw the article should inquire why Mr. Bandmann had spoken to Ophelia in such a manner, and that it was intended to cause people to inquire into it, and thus get it circulated that Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of assaulting women—if they were satisfied of that then Mr. Fraser-Smith could not excuse himself on the ground of the manner of silence.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said there was no re-

ference to Mrs. Rousby; the reference was to Ophelia.

His Lordship said it did refer to Ophelia in words, but the jury were quite justified in considering whether the meaning was something else.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that they had in it on Mr. Bandmann's evidence that the play being rehearsed was "Madeline Mo-

mentum. It had never been held that writing in a public newspaper were privileged. His Lordship then said there being no privileged communication, the question for the jury was whether the second article was a fair comment upon Mr. Bandmann's character as an actor, and whether it was for the public benefit that Mr. Bandmann should be exposed, in case he had done that which had entitled him for such a position. Mr. Francis, the learned counsel, had contended that it could not have been for the public benefit, and therefore on that ground Mr. Fraser-Smith's defense should fail. Mr. Fraser-Smith had not pointed out in his plea how it was for the public benefit. As regards the question of the public interest his Lordship thought that it would have been the case, that if Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of the conduct charged against him, guilty of intercepting women and children in the Colony, and if it had been known to Mr. Fraser-Smith, or anything that had been done very recently had come to the knowledge of Mr. Fraser-Smith and he had then chosen to publish a full and impartial account of what had taken place and it had referred, strictly speaking, to certain circumstances in Mr. Bandmann's past life as bearing on the argument he intended to use; then his Lordship thought that under those circumstances it might have been claimed that it was for the benefit of the public that Mr. Bandmann's conduct should be exposed. The public was a large term. By the word "public" was not to be implied Hongkong alone, but the public of the whole world. They had heard that Mr. Bandmann's troupe were taken from various parts of the world, some in his present troupe were taken from Australia, Calcutta, America and other parts. If Mr. Fraser-Smith had been able to show some public reason for doing so and had had sufficient facts on which to ground his charges; that he had then published of Mr. Bandmann that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions. It seemed to him that there was hardly a question to whether or not Mr. Bandmann had been guilty of what he had done, as far as the construction of the law was concerned, and his Lordship quite understood how the learned counsel had not objected, as it had shown that he had no wish to make it appear that there was anything in Mr. Bandmann's conduct that he did not wish to be made known. As to Mr. Fraser-Smith's own knowledge of Mr. Bandmann's acts his Lordship said that he was a great benefit to society, that he was well known to the public, that his position very frequently was placed in trying positions

